

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD,  
[Publisher of the Laws of the U.S. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE  
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
For one year in advance \$2 50  
If not paid before the end of 6 mos \$2 00  
" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

A D V E R T I S I N G .

I square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1 50; three months \$4; six months \$7 50; twelve months \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

[BY AUTHORITY]



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT  
THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWEN-  
TY FOURTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 15.] AN ACT making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further sum of two millions of dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray any expenses which have been, or may be incurred, in preventing or suppressing the hostilities of any Indians, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformable to the acts of Congress of the nineteenth of March, and the second of July last, and of the acts therein referred to.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. R. KING,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, March 2d, 1837.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC.—No. 16.] AN ACT to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, and to extend the term of the enlistment of seamen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to enlist boys for the navy, with the consent of their parents or guardians, not being under thirteen nor over eighteen years of age, to serve until they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and it shall be lawful to enlist other persons for the navy, to serve for a period not exceeding five years, unless sooner discharged by direction of the President of the United States; and so much of an act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled

"An act to amend the act authorising the employment of an additional naval force," approved fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be, and is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when the time of service of any person enlisted for the navy, shall expire, while he is on board any of the public vessels of the United States employed on foreign service, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the fleet, squadron, or vessel in which such person may be, to send him to the United States in some public or other vessel, unless his detention shall be essential to the public interests, in which case the said officer may detain him until the vessel in which he shall be serving shall return to the United States; and it shall be the duty of said officer, immediately to make report to the Navy Department, of such detention and the causes thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That such persons as may be detained after the expiration of their enlistment, under the next preceding section of this act, shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations for the government of the navy, until their return to the United States; and all such persons as shall be so detained, and all such as shall voluntarily re-enlist to serve until the return of the vessel in which they shall be serving and their regular discharge therefrom in the United States, shall, while so detained and while so serving under their re-enlistment, receive an addition of one fourth to their former pay.

APPROVED, March 2d, 1837.

[PUBLIC.—No. 17.] AN ACT concerning pilots.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the master or commander of any vessel coming into or going out of any port situated upon waters, which are the boundary between two States, to employ any pilot duly licensed or authorized by the laws of either of the States bounded on the said waters, to pilot said vessel to or from said port; any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, March 2d, 1837.

[PUBLIC.—No. 18.] AN ACT to extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred thirty-two, and an act to revive and amend the said acts, passed on the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-four, be, and the same are hereby extended and continued in force for three years from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the said several acts shall apply to cases of insolvency which shall have occurred on or before the first day of January last.

For expenses of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, viz.

For office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in-  
cluding copying, and expenses incurred in conse-

[PUBLIC.—No. 21.] AN ACT to change the titles of certain officers in the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all "masters commandant" in the Navy shall be taken to be, and shall be called "commanders" and all "sailingmasters" shall be taken to be and shall be called "masters"; but such change of title shall not impair, or in any way affect, the rank, pay, or privileges, of any master commandant or sailingmaster now in the service; and should they receive new commissions or warrants, they shall respectively take rank from the date of their present commissions.

[PUBLIC.—No. 22.] AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates, three hundred and forty-eight thousand and forty dollars.

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, thirty-three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The two sums last mentioned to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other purpose.

For compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary to sign patents for public lands, per act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, twenty thousand three hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing the laws, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compiling and printing the Biennial Register, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the superintendent and watchman of the additional building, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingencies of the office of the Surveyor General, General Land Office, one thousand and forty-three dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Surveyor General, General Land Office, one thousand and forty-three dollars.

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For compensation to the

the thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, twelve hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-one cents;

For compensation to Daniel Graham, late Secretary of State for the State of Tennessee, for his services performed at the request of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in order to answer a call of the House of Representatives made on the twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expense of bringing to the seat of Government, the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, in addition to a former appropriation, two thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Senators and Representatives elected by Michigan, twelve hundred and forty-eight dollars;

For the payment of a balance due for the expenses of the Legislative Council of the Michigan Territory, two thousand and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents;

For fulfilling the contracts made with John Vanderlyn, Henry Inman, Robert Wier, and John G. Chapman, by the Joint Committee of Congress under the joint resolution of the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, for the execution of four historical paintings for the vacant panels of the Rotunda of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars;

To enable the President of the United States to contract for two groups of statues, to adorn the two blockings on the East front of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars;

To Mr. Anger for the bust of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth, four hundred dollars;

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to employ for one year, a competent person to classify and arrange, translate when necessary, and make suitable records of the papers and documents connected with the private land claims, which, at sundry periods, have been presented to, and acted on, by the Commissioner, or the Registrars and Receivers acting as Commissioners, on private land claims for the district east of the island of New Orleans, and west of Pearl river, in the State of Louisiana, the sum of two thousand dollars;

For pay and mileage of the members of the Senate for the extra session to commence on the 4th day of March instant, thirteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate for the extra session to commence on the fourth day of March, instant, five thousand dollars;

For the expenses of the distribution in boxes, and by the ordinary modes of transportation, of the compilation of the State papers printed by Gales and Seaton, as directed by the joint resolution of the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to the several States, Territories, Colleges, and Academies of the United States, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the purchase of nineteen copies of the American State papers, printed by Gales and Seaton, pursuant to the Resolution of the Senate, of the first day of March, instant, four thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents;

For two hundred and forty-four copies of the debates of the first Congress, and of the Register of Debates to the end of the present Congress, as published by Gales and Seaton, to be distributed to the members of the present House, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation to the Commissioner, Secretary and clerk and the contingent expenses of the commission under the convention with Spain, eight thousand two hundred dollars;

To authorize the President of the U. S. to procure new dies to renew the medal directed to be made in honor of Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, by the act of the second day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, in case the original dies for the said medal cannot be found, one thousand dollars;

For improving the crypt of the Capitol, by closing the openings on the east front with sash doors, making double doors to the outer entrances, and repairing furnaces, eleven hundred and fifty dollars;

For making the post office, documents, folding, and library rooms of the House of Representatives fire proof, three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

To complete the enclosing the garden and grounds of the naval magazine and marine hospital, one hundred dollars;

For conducting water along the Pennsylvania avenue from the pipes at the Capitol to the Treasury and General Post Office buildings, with the necessary fire plugs to water the avenue, ten thousand dollars;

For the purchase of a fire engine, apparatus, and engine house for the War and Navy Departments, seven thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For paying William V. Elliot, for drawings of the Treasury building and Patent Office, three hundred dollars;

For constructing a dwarf wall and fence from the Southwest corner of the President's house to intersect the new fence near the north corner of the Navy Department one thousand three hundred dollars;

For the support of the penitentiary for the District of Columbia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, for pay of officers and agents; for repairs to buildings; for purchase of raw materials; for rations, clothing, beds, and bedding of prisoners; for purchase of fuel; for purchase of hospital stores and medicines; for purchase of books and stationery; for purchase of horse feed; for allowance to discharge convicts, and for other contingent expenses, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and five dollars and thirty-nine cents, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspectors.

For the erection of a plain substantial fence around the burying ground at Fort Gibson, in the State of Arkansas, five hundred dollars.

For surveys of the public lands in the District composed of the states of Illinois and Missouri, in addition to the appropriation hereinbefore made for the surveys of the public lands, thirty thousand dollars;

For the compensation of additional clerks and a topographer to be employed in the Post Office Department, ten thousand two hundred dollars;

For the compensation of additional clerks to be employed in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, six thousand dollars;

For law books for the library of Congress, five thousand dollars, to be expended in the purchase of such books, a catalogue of which shall be furnished by the Chief Justice of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the collectors, deputy collectors, deputy collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and their respective clerks, together with the weighers, gaugers, measurers, and marksmen of the several ports of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as will give to the said officers, respectively, the same compensation in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the importations of that year, as they would have been entitled to receive if the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, had not gone into effect: Provided, That no officer shall receive, under this act, a greater annual salary or compensation than was paid to officers for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and that in no case shall the compensation of any other officers than collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and clerks, whether by salaries, fees, or otherwise, exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; nor shall the union of any two or more of those offices in one person entitle him to receive more than that sum per annum: Provided further, That the said collectors, naval officers, and surveyors shall render an account quarterly to the

Treasury, and the other offices herein named or referred to, shall render an account quarterly to the respective collectors of the customs where they are employed, to be forwarded to the Treasury, of all the fees and emoluments whatever by them, respectively, received, and of all expenses incidental to their respective offices; which accounts shall be rendered on oath or affirmation, and shall be in such form, and supported by such proofs, as to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will, in his judgment, best enforce the provisions of this section, and show its operation and effect: Provided, also, That, in the event of any act being passed by Congress at the present session to regulate and fix salaries or compensation of the respective officers of the customs, then this section shall operate and extend to the time such act goes into effect, and no longer: Provided, however, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to extend to the collectors at such other ports, where a surplus of emoluments have been accounted for and paid into the Treasury, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the privilege granted to the collector of New York, to take effect from the first day of January last.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the clerks in the Departments of State, Treasury, Navy, and War, and of the two houses of Congress, and the Librarians of Congress, whose salaries are less than two thousand dollars, shall, in addition thereto be allowed the following increase of annual compensation, from the first day of January last, to the end of the next session of Congress, viz: such of said clerks whose annual compensation does not exceed one thousand dollars, an addition of twenty percent thereto; such of said clerks whose annual compensation exceeds one thousand dollars, an addition of ten per cent thereto; and twenty per cent in addition to the salaries of messengers and assistant messengers employed in the respective offices, and the library of Congress; the amount of increase of compensation provided for in this section, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to affect the salaries of any clerks whose salaries have been fixed by any law of the last or present session of Congress: Provided, That no further extra allowance be given for any extra services performed by them under any law or resolution of Congress.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1837.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

From the N. O. Courier.  
MEXICO.

The following abstract of some secret discussions in the Mexican Congress in the beginning of the last month, will give an idea of the ludicrous position in which the automation legislature and its directors of the executive were placed by the liberation and expected arrival of Santa Anna. For the intelligence of such as are not acquainted with the great names of Mexican statesmen, it may be presumed that D Carlos Bustamante is an honest old fanatic, whose day dreams are mostly occupied with projects for building up a *theocracy* in Mexico, and excluding every thing foreign from her soil. Father Arillaga, a crafty Jesuitical priest, possessing some talent and great facilities as speaker. Tagle is a rich proprietor, who gets up constitutions as readily as goristia does comedies, and with about the same chance of longevity. Iturbide, who is merely secretary to the Minister of the Interior, comes forward as mouthpiece and screen of the arch turncoat, Torrel, Minister of War, who has played fast-and-loose with so many fictions, and who is at present meditating the same game, as is evident from the shuffling manner in which he refused to give the required explanations.

D Carlos Bustamante offered the two following propositions: first, That General Santa Anna should be required to render an account to Congress of his conduct subsequent to the action of San Jacinto, and be incapable of holding any command, civil or military, until he has fully justified his proceedings. Second, that any person whatever who should contribute directly or indirectly to the dismemberment of the national territory, should be held as a traitor, and punished accordingly. At the request of their mover, the second reading of these propositions was dispensed with, and they were referred to the committee on the subject.

Senor Tagle observed that Senor Iturbide had complied with the first part of the recommendation of the report, but not with the second, which required a frank exposition of the opinions of the Executive upon the propositions of Senor Bustamante.

Senor Iturbide replied that he had nothing to add to what the minutes contained, and that from them must be gathered the views of the government on the subject.

Senor Arillaga was opposed to the recommendation of the Committee, which he considered as calculated only to ensnare in an affair which required the utmost promptitude.

Senor Tagle observed that the committee had complied with the first part of the recommendation of the report, but not with the second, which required a frank exposition of the opinions of the Executive upon the propositions of Senor Bustamante.

Senor Iturbide denied that the minutes afforded any insight into the conduct which government might follow. They only phrased they contained which bore upon the question was, that he should be received in any way corresponding to his high office, (*alta dignidad*), but the expression might be interpreted various ways, since it would apply as well to a General of Division, or to an ex-president, as to him who actually held the office. The frankness and good faith which should ever distinguish the government, required it to explain itself in less equivocal terms.

Senor Tagle denied that he could not answer for the precise meaning of the phrase in question. The orders proceeded from the office of the Minister of War, and he had no instructions from government to explain them.

Senor Arillaga again insisted on the inconvenience and risk of delay. He had consulted various individuals of respectability on the propositions of Senor Bustamante, and all agreed in considering them not only as just, but as absolutely necessary to secure the integrity of the Republic. So far from being hostile to General Santa Anna, they should rather be considered in his favor, since, supposing him a sincere patriot, he could have no desire to see the dismemberment of the territory of his country. Should his unfortunate situation have obliged him to enter into treaties, such as those alluded to in the papers of the United States, certainly he will have reason to thank us for affording him an opportunity for evading their fulfillment. Let him on arriving

find himself deprived of every shadow of power, and he must say to the contracting parties: "I have come to my country, but find myself stripped of every species of power, and am thus absolutely incapable of giving effect to our stipulations." In this way Gen. Santa Anna will be first to perceive that we are acting as his friends, and will doubtless rejoice at the things we have rendered it impossible for him to carry the thing to extremity. For this purpose it might be better were the propositions still stronger; but even as they are, not a moment should be lost in adopting them.

Senor Tagle was surprised that Senor Arillaga should not see through the motives which induced the committee to adopt the recommendation which concluded their report, and, although it is not always expedient to say all we know, still in defense of the recommendation, he felt himself bound to enter some explanation.—The committee submitted the propositions of Senor Bustamante to government for its opinion previous to drawing up their report; government by the advice of council, refused to give an opinion, it was therefore thought fitting that congress should require it, because if the request of the committee was slighted, it was supposed that the demand of the legislature would meet with a different reception. The necessity of hearing the government on this subject, proceeds from this:—Gen. Santa Anna ceased to be the President of the Republic, according to the 8th provisional article of the constitution, (central) as well as by the 10th article of the law of the 24th of last December; and even sitting aside this, according to the established law of nations, he could not resume his office without being expressly re-established by congress. It is of consequence then to hear the government on this matter, as we shall perceive if it is decided to receive the General as President here. Should the affirmative be resolved on, through a misunderstanding of the said articles, we have only to declare and fix the true meaning of a law; but, should the real purport and spirit of these articles be disallowed, congress has nothing more to do, and the government will proceed on its own responsibility. If, therefore, rejecting the precautionary measure which the report recommends, we plunge at once into the difficulties and dangers of the question without knowing whether it is acting with or against us, the most we shall do, will be to seriously compromise the dignity of the sovereign congress. It is well known that government has issued orders that Gen. Santa Anna should be received with all due ceremony, and that whatever resources he demands should be supplied him. If, then, we adopt the proposed decree, and that government refuses its sanction, the constitution gives it fifteen days to state objections before sending it back to congress—many more days will be consumed in new debates—meanwhile Gen. Santa Anna arrives, and then indeed, we shall exemplify the fable of the rabbits devoured by the dogs, as cited by Senor Arillaga.

After some further debate, it was decided that government should be required to give the desired information.

Feb. 9, (Secret sitting.) D'Joaquin Iturbide appeared on the part of the Government, and presented minutes of the several orders issued by the Minister of War, from which it appeared that the said Minister had notified Gen. Bravo, as well as the commandants of Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon, that should Gen. Santa Anna present himself, he should be received with all the honors due to his high office (*alta dignidad*) and ordering this骇然. Cosmopolitan remarks that if we attend to the report and resolutions of the Texas committee, Santa Anna is not even a Mexican citizen, and if to the official announcement, he is the first citizen of the Republic! The bayonets of those able legions, the Mexican soldiers, are perhaps even now about to solve the problem.

On the same day that the above resolutions were submitted to Congress, there appeared an official note from the Minister of the Interior, announcing the liberation of His Excellency, of the Republic. Gen. Santa Anna! and ordering this骇然. Cosmopolitan remarks that if we attend to the report and resolutions of the Texas committee, Santa Anna is not even a Mexican citizen, and if to the official announcement, he is the first citizen of the Republic! The bayonets of those able legions, the Mexican soldiers, are perhaps even now about to solve the problem.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 24.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the Paquet ship Utica, Captain Pell, on February 24th, and Havre to the 25th, containing London dates to the evening of the 22d.

They bring the agreeable intelligence that cotton had advanced a farthing to a halfpenny; and also of some improvement in the condition of the money market, both at London and Paris.

A new infernal machine has been discovered at Paris in the process of construction, with which to destroy the life of the king. The intended assassin, by the name of champion, was arrested and imprisoned, and soon after committed suicide.

The French expedition against Constantinople has not been abandoned, as reported by the last arrivals; on the other hand, the preparations were going vigorously forward.

There is nothing of importance from Spain. The combined attack by the Queen's forces had not yet been made.

We regret to learn the fever is still on the increase at Glasgow. The number of applicants are now so numerous, that a temporary hospital is might demand.

One hundred persons have died in Norwich during this week, fifty of whom were buried on Sunday.

No less than 460 deaths have taken place within the borough of Finsbury during the last three weeks from the effects of Influenza alone.

The Influenza is prevailing to a fearful extent in the Isle of Man. There is not one family free from the disease, which has proved mortal in several instances.

During the last three weeks a great number of horses, sheep, and cows, have died in the Tanton neighborhood of the Influenza.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 22, half past four. A good deal of business has been transacted to-day in the French securities, and quotations continue to improve.

Feb. 23, 2 o'clock.—Five per cent, 100 francs, 79 francs.

MONEY MARKET.—Saturday evening, Feb. 18.

There has been an uneasy feeling in the city this afternoon, owing to the free circulation of rumors affecting credit, but they have not been attended with any result. For some time past Saturday has been a day selected more particularly for the circulation of reports of this kind, and they are likely to continue until the mass of outstanding engagements has been considerably reduced and undergone an entire purification.

Till that is the case the fear of another panic will be renewed at short intervals in the subject.

Cards on the 22d left off at 90 a 904.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Alarming reports which were prevalent on Saturday, with respect to commercial affairs, have entirely died away this morning, and every thing is tranquil in the city.

London, Feb. 21.—Letters received from Liverpool, announce it to have been the intention of some of the leading merchants to hold a meeting there today, to take into consideration the expediency of applying to Government for the loan of £1,000,000, as a means of relieving them from the necessity of sacrificing certain articles of produce of which they are holders at the present reduced prices. It is proposed to send a deputation to town for this purpose.

It is said that very large amounts of gold are beginning to find their way into the coffers of the Liverpool banking houses, from Ireland.—From the considerable sums that were sent to Dublin during the late run on the Agricultural and other banks in that quarter, this is no more than was to be expected.—Post.

From New York extensive orders are understood to have been forwarded to Manchester, Glasgow, and other manufacturing places, —ib.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The motion of Mr. Chas. Lushington for the removal of the Bishops from the House of Lords, was only lost by a majority of 197 to 92. We confess we did not expect so large a minority.

The celebrated chemist Berzelius has just died at Upsal, at the age of 86. He was the only surviving disciple of Linnaeus.

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Standard.

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From the Farmer & Gardener.

SPRING WHEAT.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. James McCall, of Rushford, N. Y.

In answer to your inquiries with regard to my experiments and experience in the culture of Spring Wheat, I have the pleasure of saying they have both been very satisfactory. Previous to 1833, I had not for 15 years sown any of that kind of wheat, when I was induced to

sow two acres with three bushels of seed.

The product of these two acres was seventy bushels of wheat.

In 1834 my winter wheat was very badly frozen out; I went on and harrowed in Spring Wheat as soon as the frost had left the ground.

Twelve acres of this wheat produced two hundred and seventy-six bushels, or twenty three bushels, per acre.

Another piece of five acres produced one hundred and forty nine and a half bushels, or thirty bushels to the acre. An acre piece sown on wheat stubble, produced twenty-two bushels to the acre.

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WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Indian Affairs, March 10, 1837.

1,300,000 INDIAN RATIONS.

PROPOSALS will be received at Cincinnati, Ohio, until 12 o'clock, M. on the 10th day of April next, for furnishing, for the use of the Chickasaws, one million three hundred thousand Indian rations; one hundred thousand to be delivered at Memphis, Tennessee, or on before the 10th day of May; two hundred thousand at Little Rock, Arkansas on or before the twentieth day of May; and one million at Fort Coffee, on the Arkansas river, on or before the 13th day of May next.

The Indian ration consists of

1. One pound of fresh beef or pork, or three fourths of a pound of salt pork.

2. Three fourths of a quart of corn or corn meal, or one pound of wheat flour.

3. Four quarts of salt to every one hundred rations.

The rations, which must be of first quality, must be delivered in good order, at the points indicated, without expense to the United States, to agents of the government, who will be stationed there for the purpose of inspecting and receiving the same.

Bids may be made for each delivery separately, but no bid for less than the whole amount wanted at each place will be considered.

Approved security, in a penalty of double the amount of the accepted bid or bids, will be required.

The privilege of rejecting all the bids, if deemed to be high, is reserved to the Government.

Payments will be made by drafts on this office, accompanied by the certificate of the agent receiving the rations, as to the delivery of the same in accordance with the contract. No advances will be made.

The proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals to furnish Chickasaw rations," and directed to Lieut. J. D. Searight, U. S. A. Cincinnati, Ohio, who, or some other officer of the Government, will open and declare the bids on the 10th of April, and close the contract.

C. A. HARRIS,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

To be published daily till the 10th of April, in the Republican and Advertiser, Cincinnati; and Hemisphere, Columbus, Ohio; Gazette, Lexington Monitor, Maysville; and Advertiser, Louisville, Kentucky; and the accounts, with one copy of each paper, presented to Lieut. Searight for payment.

March 11-13-14 C. A. H.

**VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

I OFFER for sale my late residence in the City of Lexington, containing 38 ACRES, and situated directly west of the Courthouse, on the Court's road, (Main Cross street) binding near one hundred poles on said road. The improvements are valuable, consisting of a commodious and comfortable Dwellinghouse, Kitchen, Meathouse, &c, all of brick, and new & good Stable, Cose-crib, &c., with 15 feet of the house is well of never failing water, with a Pump, if there is better water in the city or its vicinity, I have never seen it. I will sell the house with eight acres attached, and the balance in two or more lots if desired. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to the undersigned, adjoining the premises.

JAMES L. HICKMAN.

Lexington, March 23, 1837. 12-tf

(Intelligencer insert t)

**LAW NOTICE.**

I HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court-House.

THOMAS M. HICKEY.

March 2, 1837.-9-tf.

**ULYSSES, FROM MALTA, THE DUKE OF TOWN FORK, and ROBIN HOOD, NATIVES BREED.**

THE above JACKS will stand at the farm of P. E. TODHUNTER, in Jessamine county, the season has commenced and will end the 1st of July.

ULYSSES will be let to Jennets at TWENTY DOLLARS the season, the money to be paid within the season.

The DUKE and ROBIN, colts of Ulysses, one in his fourth and the other in his third year, of fine promise, will be let to Jennets and mares at TEN DOLLARS the season, the money to be paid during the season.

Persons wishing to engage their colts from either Jennets or mares will find it to their interest to call and see us as early as possible. In no instance will the Jacks be allowed to go to more than two mares per day, and the youngest only one. All possible care will be taken of stock, but without responsibility on us.

P. E. TODHUNTER,  
A. McCLEURE.

March 29, 1837.-13-2m

**CONTENTION,** A thoroughbred shorthorn Durham Bull,

WILL be allowed to a few Cows more than my own, at TEN DOLLARS, or I would prefer to engage the calves prices, and charge nothing for the use of the Bull.

A. McCLEURE.  
Nettle-Ridge, Jessamine co. mar 29, 1837.-13-2m  
Observer and Reporter.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE,**

TWO HOUSE SERVANTS, a Boy and a Girl, from 14 to 17 years old, of good character and habits. A good price in cash will be paid for such. Enquire of the Editor of the Observer and Reporter.

Lex march 25, 1837.-13-1m Oba & Rep

**THIRTY NEGROES FOR SALE.**

HAVING long since concluded to move to a free State, I now offer to sell 30 valuable Negroes. They are mostly in families, which I would greatly prefer to sell together. Among them are a few small Girls and Boys, which will be sold separately. I will sell for cash or on time, or for good Mules or Horses. The Negroes are in the vicinity of Richmond. Apply to the Editor of the Chronicle—all letters to be post paid.

March 18, 1837.-13-6 Rich. Ch.

## SPRING SCHEMES! APRIL.



## FOR RENT.

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE on Water street, opposite the Rail-Road Office, the same lately occupied by William Wilgus deceased.

Nov. 7-69-1f

C. HUNT.

Geography, Grammar, History and Composition, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, and the higher Mathematics, Astronomy (by illuminated diagrams), Geography of the Heavens and the use of the Globes, . . . . .

Projection, Drawing and Coloring Celestial and Terrestrial Maps, . . . . .

Instruction in Sacred Music given to all the classes without extra charge.

A French Lady will give instruction in the French Language . . . . .

Occasionally, on pleasant evenings, the class in Astronomy will receive the attention of the Teacher, in tracing the Constellations and principal stars visible in our latitude.

It is desirable that pupils entering the school should do so as near the commencement of the term as possible.

SAMP D. McCULLOUGH.

Lex, march 18, 1837 12-3t

THE patronage afforded us by our friends and correspondents enables us to lay before the public a series of SPLENDID SCHEMES for the month of APRIL unsurpassed by any heretofore drawn. They exhibit a disposition on the part of the Managers to scatter the favors of Fortune throughout the country with a prodigal hand, worthy of silk commendation. And the favorite rendezvous for the dispensing of these numerous CAPITALS is unquestionably at 130 Broadway; and all, therefore, who desire to share in the dainties spread below, must address, without a moment's delay, the presiding genius of the GOLDEN PALACE, the truly Luck.

S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway New-York.

**25,000 dollars,**

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 3 For the Benefit of the Monongahela Academy. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, April 15, 1837.

**S C H E M E .**  
25,000 dollars! \$8,000 dolls! 6,000! dolls!  
3,080 dolls! 2 of 2,500 dolls! 2 of  
2,000 dolls! 2 of 1,500 dolls!

20 of 1,000 dolls! 20 of 500 dolls! 20 of  
400 dolls! 50 of 200 dolls! 56 of 200  
dolls! &c. &c. &c.

**Tickets only Eight Dollars.**  
A Certificate of a Package of 22 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$100. Packages of halves quarters and eighths in proportion.

**BRILLIANT!**  
**\$50,000**

Alexandria Lottery, Class D.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D C April 22, 1837

RICH & SPLENDID SCHEME.

50,000 dolls!—20,000!—10,000 dolls!—  
5,000 dolls!—4,000 dolls!—3,000 dolls!

2,500 dolls! 50 of 1,000 dolls! 50 of

500 dolls! 50 of 300 dolls! 61 of 200 dolls!

63 of 100 dolls! &c.

Tickets only \$10.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets in this MAGNIFICENT SCHEME may be had for 140 dollars. Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

**GRAND SCHEME! 30.000 Dollars-nett!**

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

CLASS No. 4, for 1837,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,

April 29, 1837.

**C A P I T A L .**

**35,294 Dollars!!**

\$11,764! \$6,000! \$5,000!

3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,361 dolls!

50 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS!

50 of 250 dolls! 50 of 200 dolls! 63 of

150 dolls! &c.

Tickets only \$10.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

**NEW BOOKS.**

EVERETT'S New and copious Lexicon of the Latin Language—Royal Sov.

Johnson's Treatise on Language, or the Relations which words bear to things.

The Life of Aaron Burr—by Mathew L. Davis.

The Religious Opinions and Character of Washington—by E. C. McGuire.

A new Edition of Xenophon, translated—fine paper and good type, Sov.

New Edition of Murphy's translation of Tacitus; fine paper and good type, Sov.

Littell on the Diseases of the Eye.

Fruit of Phrenology—by Dr. Reese of N. Y.

Protestant Jesuitism, by a Protestant.

The Young Lady's Library—6 vols., extra cloth binding.

Just received and for sale at Skillman's Book Store, Main Street.

March 16, '37.—13-2m

**BLACKSMITHING**

JOHN R. SHAW

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches.

His shop is immediately opposite the residence of Jeremiah Murphy, Sen. just above the jail, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

Also—WHITESMITHING done at the same place.

Lex Jan 1837-4-1f

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

AND

**TURF REGISTER,**

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. V. TRUMBLE,

Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.

Sept. 15, 1836-55-1f

**BLUE GRASS SEED.**

100 BUSHEL, just received and for sale

CARTY & TURNER.

March 2, 1837.-9-1f

## Flynt & Kelsey.

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK

MANUFACTURERS,

Main-Street, Lexington Ky., one door

above the Library,

Nov. 7-69-1f

C. HUNT.

Geography, Grammar, History and Com-

position,

Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra,

and the higher Mathematics, Astron-

omy (by illuminated diagrams), Geo-

graphy of the Heavens and the use

of the Globes, . . . . .

Projection, Drawing and Coloring Cele-

stial and Terrestrial Maps, . . . . .

Instruction in Sacred Music given to all

the classes without extra charge.

A French Lady will give instruction in

the French Language . . . . .

Fine Coach, Gig, and Break Har-

nese; Hard Leather Trunks, a

Superior article,

And various other kinds—all of the latest

and most approved patterns. (All articles in their line made to order.)

Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. They hope by attention to business, and a desire to please, that they will merit a liberal share of the public patronage. They will sell all articles as low as any other establishment in the city, of the